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(31)

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BIRTH.

On the 22nd June, at 33, Cavenagh Road, Singa-
pore, the wife of ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, of a son.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUE ROAD CL.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1902.

MUCH more than it is probably worth has been made of the renewal of the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy effected by Count von Bulow and now finally signed; and as plainly the effect of the much vaunted Dual Alliance between Russia and France has been grossly exaggerated. Momentarily, of course, it suits all parties to these political combinations to proclaim them to the world as irrefragable, but both, as must be seen by the careful observer, contain within themselves stronger elements of disintegration than ever they possessed of affinity. Of course at the moment both fall in with the humours of the day. In certain circumstances we might conceive a joint invasion of Germany from the east and west respectively by Russia and France, and if just such an event did occur there is no doubt that it would be effectively met by the combination of the three Powers. It is, however, a useful political truth to be continually borne in mind by political students, that it is always the unexpected that happens, and a simultaneous invasion of Germany by Russia and France is probably the last danger which a far-seeing man would consider it necessary to guard against. Similarly there is no doubt that there exists in France a very general feeling that in entering into a close alliance with Russia, the people of France are really protecting the peace of the world. Looked at by French eyes, Germany is the type of an encroaching Power; any alliance that would be effective in placing obstacles in the way of further advance on her part would, ipso facto, be a guarantee of peace in Europe. Seen in this light both alliances

have their reasons for existence, and the superficial onlooker is apt to content himself, after the manner of his kind, with this merely exoteric view. These considerations are, however, so perfectly trite and self-evident that to the individual who looks closely into affairs the machinery must seem sadly out of proportion to the professed aims. As a fact there would be no need for the elaborate process of federation paraded were a simultaneous invasion of Germany from east and west to take place. In such a case the dictates of self preservation would impel Austro-Hungary to effect a diversion, and self-interest is a far more powerful bond than the word of princes or governments. Similarly France in the case of any unprovoked aggression on the part of Germany would find far more useful allies than her present friend, Russia.

There may of course be other reasons, not so carefully paraded, for these bonds than the mere desire for peace, and it will probably be found that the leagues in the main proceed rather from economic than political considerations. There is very little reason to doubt that Russia's consideration for France, a country which in every political aspiration stands at the opposite pole to herself, is produced mainly by the facilities she has found thereby for easing her financial troubles. On the other hand France has undoubtedly found a momentarily at least, profitable investment for her spare capital, without unduly hampering her freedom of action. So far without leaving room for sentiment there are undoubtedly advantages to both parties in the combination. Similarly Germany has committed herself to an economic warfare with the two great Anglo-Saxon Powers, and finds her exclusive system of trade already beginning to tell on her own resources. The want of a partner, then, is pressing in order to aid her in pulling through the more difficult sections of the road. French methods of trade in her eyes are too redolent of concealed free-trade, so instinctively she turns to Austria and Italy as the nations which offer her the best opportunity of extending her trade without enquiring too closely into her methods. Russia in whose vast undeveloped resources she sees a probable competitor in the near future, is of course by that very circumstance ruled out, so that the only possible alliance from her point of view is with Austro-Hungary, and as circumstances have compelled a close association commercially as well as politically between Austro-Hungary and Italy, the alliance with the former almost of necessity compels also the inclusion of the latter.

Circumstances, then, point to a close alliance between Germany, Austro-Hungary and Italy, as the most natural thing in the world, and doubtless so it would be were it not for other conflicting interests which Germany assumes are pulling her the other way. Germany, as we have seen, is almost of necessity driven to associate with the two in matters commercial, but her ideas are by no means contented with working on equal lines. What Germany wants with her partners is her own preponderance. From her point of view all she needs is a safe market for her protected manufactures which she is losing in the Anglo-Saxon countries; and to this end she will leave no stone unturned, with little consideration for the feelings or interests of her allies. Politically Germany looks to the absorption of the whole German-speaking race—such an absorption, in fact as would carry her territory to the Adriatic. These aspirations are of course natural, and are certainly shared by the German people, but none the less are a menace to the peace of Europe and of the world. The least that can be said of them is that they reduce the Triple Alliance to little more than a phantom, and indicate that, should any strain be placed upon it, it must collapse from its own internal want of cohesion. So he would be a very inattentive onlooker of events who would attribute any vitality to the present alliance of France and Russia; one element of strength it undoubtedly has at the present moment, and that is a common hatred of England. England has undoubtedly stood in the way of both France and Russia in projects on which they had centred their most daring ambitions. A French Africa was the dream of the one; a Russian Asia was the dream of the other. Neither of these was compatible with the aspirations of British Empire, and as the British nation at large was scarcely prepared to fall in with either, and showed pretty plainly its disapproval of both, the two nations, otherwise with no sympathy or feeling in common, were inevitably led into a momentary alliance. Momentary we say without hesitation, as it carries none of those elements of a common interest which are necessary to the formation of any permanent or abiding pact. Suppose in a future struggle England and the British Empire were either altogether successful, or were altogether blotted out of existence; the result, in the first case would

in the nature of affairs be a mutual repudiation, and mutual recriminations for having led to the disaster, or in the other event, of the inevitable struggle of the wolves and bears over the prey. Altogether, though at the instant interesting, neither of these continental alliances is in the slightest degree influencing or likely to influence the inevitable course of events. They are feathers, and as such indicate more truly than weightier events the direction of the wind; but have no further effect than has the weathercock on the coming storm.

We understand that Mr. H. E. Pollock, our former Acting Attorney-General, has not after all resigned the Attorney-Generalship of Fiji, but has merely gone home on leave of absence.

Five fresh fatal Chinese plague cases were reported up to noon yesterday, two bodies being found, in Square Street and in Reclamation Street, Yau-mat, while the other deaths were from Queen's Road West, Robinson Road, and On Wai Lane.

It is hardly to be wondered at that a London telegram of the 14th ult. should say:—The discrepancy between Mr. St. John Brodriek's estimate of Burghers in the field at the beginning of the year and the numbers the surrenders are revealing is much commented on.

The *ss. Helios* arrived at Woonung on the afternoon of the 23rd ult. and reported that cholera was raging very severely at Kamata (45 miles north of Nagasaki). The *Helios* is held in quarantine at Woonung for nine days. Two Chinese were left at Nagasaki. One Chinaman died on the 23rd. Three suspects were taken ashore to the quarantine station.

What was believed to be an eruption was observed on Mount Iwaki, in the extreme north of Honshu, Japan. According to a telegram from Aomori, unusual signs were seen on the summit of the mountain, a large volume of smoke issuing from the summit on the 20th ult. A later telegram states that what had the appearance of an eruption is a forest fire, extending over several acres, which is still burning.

A Chinese leper, with the name, as given in American papers, of Dong Gong, who has for four months past occupied an isolated house at St. Louis, Mo., is stated, apparently recovered from his malady and will be released within two months unless the disease returns. Chaulmoogra oil, the product of an East Indian tree, has been the sole treatment administered to the man by Dr. Martin C. Woodruff, superintendent of quarantine.

The order at the finish of the Summer Eight at Oxford, which concluded on the 28th May, was:—First Division.—University, New College, Magdalen, Balliol, Pembroke, Worcester, Brasenose, Trinity, Exeter, Christ Church, and Lincoln. Second Division.—Lincoln, Keble, Wadham, Merton, Hertford, Queen's, Jesus, Corpus, St. John's, Oriel, St. Catherine's, and St. Edmund Hall. Christ Church headed the list of successful boys with five bumps in the six days. Wadham made four, Brasenose three, Jesus and St. John's two each, and University and Pembroke one each. Merton was the most unsuccessful, losing a place each day, followed by Queen's and St. Catherine's, three, Corpus two, Worcester, Trinity, Hertford, and New College one.

The *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* for the current month contains a reprint of the lecture by Admiral Sir J. O. Hopkins, entitled "Is a Second Class or Smaller Battleship Desirable?" The naval notes, home and foreign, are as interesting and valuable as usual. They include a summary of the Schley inquiry, with the report of the committee—very adverse, it will be remembered, to the American admiral. From this adverse report Admiral Dewey, the president, mainly dissented. The report of the umpires on our naval manoeuvres is also given, but the report is bald and devoid of interest. Two illustrations are given of the *Woodcock* ascending the higher reaches of the Yangtze, an operation which had to be performed in some places by the aid of steel hawsers to enable the little ship to pass the rapids.

The Saigon *Opinion* rejoices over the non-exclusion of Doumer in the new French Cabinet. "Think of it!" says our contemporary. "M. Delcassé retains the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the new combination, an unapproachable enemy of our ex-Governor-General! No one can have forgotten the brutal refusal of the Blim Mission, which was sent to Yunnan on the orders of M. Doumer, who believed himself strong enough to dispense with the previous authority of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. That was a bitter affront. From the Quai d'Orsay came a cablegram ordering the immediate abandonment of the mission. Our potentate has certainly not forgotten that cablegram, and many a time he must have dreamt of revenge. Now, supreme humiliation, M. Delcassé is still a member of the new Cabinet, and by the side of M. Delcassé whom do we see? M. Gaston Doumergue, the young and brilliant Deputy of Gard, who on the occasion of the late vote on the loan was the only one who opposed M. Doumer's projects. M. Gaston Doumergue is another enemy, and the more dangerous in that he has been entrusted with the portfolio of the Colonies. Surely it is a real conspiracy against our former Governor-General. Nor is that all. At the Ministry of Marine M. Combes has placed M. Pelletan, that ardent and conscientious politician, who will never forgive the hateful delinquency secured by Mallat gold—of one whom he used to regard as the young leader of the Radical Party. It is against these three pitiless adversaries that M. Doumer must struggle to-morrow, perhaps defend himself."

The *Neue Freie Presse* has made the discovery that "if England ceased to be the great Power which she now is, the whole balance of power throughout the world would be convulsed by a ghastly movement like that of a huge landslip."

It is stated that F. S. Mayer, the American citizen who was convicted of fraud in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho and sentenced to 18 months' major imprisonment and six months' police surveillance, will not appeal from his sentence.

On the 14th ult. Somersetshire beat Lancashire at cricket by nine runs. The rest of the matches were drawn, owing to rain. The competing sides were Gloucestershire and Surrey; Kent and Nottingham; Derbyshire and Worcestershire; and Hampshire and Leicestershire.

Authoritative, but not official, news, it is said, has been received indirectly in Colombo that Ceylon is to be connected with Australia and London by a new cable. It will join Ceylon to Mauritius and the Cape on the one hand and to the Cocos Island and Australia on the other. This is one of the strategic lines which the Committee on Cable Communications suggested.

The rise of 6s. per share on Mr. Alfred Holt's offer to the China Mutual shareholders came from Messrs. A. Weir and Co., who are with one exception the largest British sailing-ship owners, and they also possess some 22 steamers. They have one regular line of sailings from Glasgow and Liverpool to New Orleans, and their other vessels are employed in tramp business. They are associated with the Glasgow firm, Messrs. Harrison, Weir and Co., and with Messrs. T. and J. Harrison, of Liverpool.

In Berlin military circles it is reported that besides the augmentation of the German troops in China, also the clothing of the corps will undergo a complete transformation. Neither the summer nor the winter dress of the men has been found to answer the service required of it; especially the catfurs, of which at the equipment of the troops over 10,000 were furnished, could not be kept from being spoiled by moths or the climate. The shoes or boots also were found impracticable for East Asiatic conditions. It has been decided, therefore, to adopt the English system of dressing the German troops in Asia, both infantry and cavalry.

The *Independence Belge* publishes a private letter from Mr. Davidson, Assistant Colonial Secretary at Pretoria, to a friend. Its contents, the journal remarks, will doubtless not prove pleasant reading to many of its readers. The letter, which constitutes a warm panegyric of the British administration of the Transvaal and a justification of British methods of warfare, concludes with an expression of the writer's belief that when once peace is concluded the two races will fuse rapidly and the Boers will become the most faithful of British subjects. Mr. Davidson recalls the fact that Dutch burghers occupy prominent posts in the administration of Ceylon, and that many members of the British aristocracy are of Dutch origin, but he says that the *taal* could never become the language of South Africa owing to its imperfections.

In connection with the statement in a recent London telegram that "a number of Ritualist clergy are rejecting the service offered for Coronation Day, because therein the King vows to maintain the Protestant reformed religion," the following letter in the *Saturday Review*, signed W. M. Mercury, may be of interest:—"Sir, Those who deny the status of the ancient Ecclesia Anglicana are, no doubt, rejoicing in the support they receive from the Coronation service to be used in the churches on 26th June next. The clergy are expected to announce the King as taking an oath to maintain the Protestant-Reformed Religion, while words contained in the service to be used in Westminster Abbey referring to His Majesty's 'Defence of the Catholic Faith' are omitted from the summary of proceedings to be announced in the churches. I have suffered the loss of my worldly possessions in the Transvaal on account of my loyalty, and on many occasions on the platform I have done all I could to support our cause against the Boers, but I cannot betray the Church by making the above announcement."

Discussing the conduct of the allied contingents in North China in his book entitled *China and the Powers*, Mr. H. C. Thomson very pertinently writes:—"No attempt was made by the Allies to mitigate the sufferings of the homeless thousands by forming concentration camps, as has been mercifully done in South Africa. Those who were not killed were merely left to starve, or to be frozen to death. Indeed in every way the campaign in South Africa has been in striking contrast to that in China, and shows an honest endeavour on the part of the British commanders to act up to the spirit, if not to the letter, of the Hague Convention, although the Boers were not a party to it, as the Chinese were; and it shows, also, a distinct advance upon the heretofore recognised usage of war. . . . Now in China quarter was seldom given . . . whereas in South Africa it has been accorded, many may think with a mistaken leniency, even when the Boers have deliberately adopted the British uniform. It is a bitter irony that the British troops, who have acted with a humanity and consideration seldom known in previous wars, should be held up to obloquy in the way they now are; and the irony becomes the more bitter when the terrible deeds are recalled (in which the British troops had no part) committed by the troops of those very nations who are now their most vehement accusers. 'Sweep the snow from your own doorstep,' says a Chinese proverb, 'and do not trouble yourself about the frost on your neighbour's tiles.'"

The Imperial German mail steamer *Prinz Regent Luitpold*, which left here on the 29th May, at 9 a.m., arrived at Genoa on the 25th ult. p.m.

The steamer *Arratoon Apar*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 1st inst.

The O.S.S. steamer *Stentor* left Foochow on the 30th ult. for Amoy and Hongkong, and is expected here to-day.

The O.S.S. steamer *Ulysses* left Singapore on the 30th ult., and is expected here on the 5th inst.

The "Barber" Line steamer *Hilgen*, from New York, arrived at Singapore on the 30th ult., and sails thence on the 2nd or 3rd inst. for Hongkong via Manila.

The N.P. steamer *Tacoma* arrived at Tacoma from Japan and Hongkong on the 25th ult.

Latest advices from Ichang report H.M.S.S. *Bridonport* and *Snipe* still there, but the latter was expected soon to leave for Tungting Lake on survey work.

Owing to strikes at American coal mines the United States Government are buying up Cardiff coal. The strikers are using dynamite in their operations. Five miners had been killed up to the 21st ult.

The reason for the divergence in the route of the four-funnelled cruiser *Amphitrite* before her arrival on this station is to make some sort of demonstration in the Persian Gulf. Quite recently there has been a display of Russian naval force in this region; one or two large modern cruisers having been sent there; and so the visit of the *Amphitrite*, which is quite as imposing a vessel as any cruiser that the Russian Navy possesses, is intended as a kind of counter-demonstration.

So much has been said lately about the transfer of British ships to American interests that it is somewhat refreshing to learn of a movement in the contrary direction. Liverpool information is to the effect that four steamships, American-owned, have recently been sold to an English firm. The four vessels were owned by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, and traded between Chesapeake and Liverpool, carrying the English flag. They have recently been acquired by a Manchester firm, who intend to engage in the fruit trade. It is stated that they were sold at 30 per cent. below cost price.

The *Times of India's* Aden correspondent says that H.M.S. *Perceus* brought there, last month, a sunblock laden with a large number of rifles and some cases of ammunition which were shipped from Jibuti. The warship overtook the sunblock between Suagra and Bir-Ali. As the nakoda and crew resisted and refused to surrender, they were fired upon. The nakoda, and several were killed and two of the crew were wounded. The wounded men have been placed under medical charge at Aden, and the arms and ammunition have been landed. Such seizures will have a salutary and deterrent effect on the carriers of contraband goods.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on the 27th May:—The tedious question of the sale of the Danish West Indies seems never to end. I have already stated that fresh negotiations would not be initiated by Denmark, but when the United States, after the Landshing's rejection of the treaty, proposed a prolongation of the period of ratification, King Christian, thought that it would be impolitic to the United States to refuse. To-day, therefore, his Majesty sanctioned the proposal. In the meantime fresh elections to the Landshing will take place. Briefly speaking, it may be predicted that the bitter campaign which has, for the present, ended with the victory of the anti-secession party will be continued in the next Session. Nobody can foresee what the result will be.

According to news received from Peking by the "Chung Tai Shing," a news agency in Tokyo, the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army in the Amur district of Siberia has decided to withdraw all the troops stationed in the district extending from the south-western part of Shingling province to the Liao River by the middle or the end of September next, and has issued a private notice to the Commander of the Russian troops in Manchuria to this effect. The Chinese Government at Peking has also been informed of this proposal through M. Lesar, the Russian Minister to China. The number of Russian troops to be withdrawn, according to the note of the Russian Commander-in-Chief, is 35,000, of which 18,000 are infantry, 8,000 cavalry, 7,000 artillery, 1,000 engineers and 1,000 belonging to the Commissariat Department. It is reported that the Chinese Government has decided to commission General Mah to garrison Manchuria with a mixed force of 28,000, of which 13,300 have been trained according to European methods.

THE CORONATION ADDRESSES AND THE UNVEILING CEREMONY.

We are informed that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government will hold a levee at Government House on Saturday next, at 4.30 p.m., at which the various Coronation Addresses will be presented to His Excellency for transmission to His Majesty the King. It is probable also that the unveiling ceremony of the statue of the Duke of Connaught will take place on Saturday.

MUSIC FOR THE PUBLIC.

The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Hongkong Regiment on the New Parade Ground to-day, from 5 to 6.30 p.m.:—

March "The Beau Ideal" Sousa
Overture "Juanita" Williams
Selection "Reminiscences of All Nations" Godfrey
Valse "Belle Amie" Meissner
Fantasia "Cavalier Air" Barwood
Gavotte "Himmlische Liebe" Reich
Polka "Par di, Par la" Waldteufel
"God Save the King"

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Prinz Regent Luitpold*, which left here on the 29th May, at 9 a.m., arrived at Genoa on the 25th ult. p.m.

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TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

GENERAL NEWS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 1st July, 11.10 a.m.

PRINCE CHENG IN BELGIUM.

Prince Cheng, the Chinese special envoy to the Coronation of King Edward, has been entertained to dinner by King Leopold at Ostend.

THE CURRENCY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The United States Conference Committee on the Philippines Bill has agreed to a compromise, eliminating the gold standard and postponing the constitution of a Legislative Assembly until the census.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 28th June.

HIS MAJESTY STILL IMPROVING.

His Majesty has to-day been transferred from his bed to a couch. He is cheerful and active-minded, and is progressing marvellously. He yesterday sent a telegram to the German Emperor saying how deeply touched he was at the kind thought of His Majesty in appointing him an Admiral in the German fleet, and this message the Emperor signalled to the fleet at Kiel.

This evening's bulletin says that His Majesty has passed a very comfortable day, and that his progress continues to be quite satisfactory. The afternoon bulletins are now discontinued.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE PROLONGED.

A treaty has been signed at Berlin prolonging the Triple Alliance. There is no change in the conditions.

LONDON, 29th June.

HIS MAJESTY'S ILLNESS.

The bulletin issued at nine o'clock this morning says that His Majesty has passed a good night, and feels stronger despite some discomfort in the wound. Nothing has occurred to disturb the patient's satisfactory progress.

LONDON, 29th June.

THE KING'S PROGRESS.

A bulletin issued at four o'clock this afternoon says that His Majesty's progress continues in every way satisfactory. The local discomfort has diminished.

INTERCESSORY SERVICE AT S. PAUL'S.

A crowded and impressive intercessory service was held at S. Paul's Cathedral this morning. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Marquess and Marchioness of Langdowne were present.

ADMIRAL PERCY SCOTT.

HEAVY GUN SHOOTING.

The last number to hand of the *Naval and Military Record* says it is understood that in connection with the Coronation festivities Captain Percy Moreton Scott, C.B., has been specially selected for promotion to flag rank, so that before H.M.S. *Terrible* takes her departure from the China Station we may see Captain Scott's pennant hoisted on and an Admiral's flag hoisted in its stead. This well-deserved but tardy promotion will be greeted with general satisfaction throughout the Navy and nowhere more than in Far Eastern waters. A correspondent at Weihaiwei informs us that there the news of the honour done to Captain Scott was received with acclamation.

Our informant goes on to say that the competition this year for the Seymour Challenge Cup is even keener than it was last year and is being watched, with great interest. Very fine scores have been made with the 5-in. guns, the following being the details:—

	No. of guns.	Calibre.	Rounds fired.	Hits made.
<i>Ocean</i>	12	6in.	163	17
<i>Goliath</i>	12	6in.	123	71
<i>Terrible</i>	12	6in.	109	66
<i>Albion</i>	12	6in.	117	57
<i>Stentor</i>	10	6in.	184	59
<i>Cressy</i>	12	6in.	82	53

The *Terrible*, which has held the record for the last two years, has now to fall into third place. Last year, it will be remembered, her score was 128 rounds, 102 hits. The *Ocean* has now raised the record to 163 rounds, 117 hits, and the *Seymour Shield* will probably pass into her hands. The introduction of good shooting on the China Station was due to Admiral Sir Edward Seymour; and the good he did here is beginning to stretch to other naval stations. In the N. & M. *Record* we read that H.M.S. *Cressy* with 12 guns of 6in. calibre made 105 hits out of 139 rounds.

Lord Charles Beresford has publicly stated that the shooting of the Navy is bad. When all ships make such records as have been made by the China Squadron and now by the flagship of the N.A. and W.L. Squadron, his Lordship cannot have further cause to complain.

PROGRESS OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA EXPOSITION AT HANOI

[BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

It is said that when Monsieur Doumer, the Governor-General, went home to raise his last loan of two hundred million francs for the development of Indo-China the French financiers naturally hesitated. They desired to know something of the resources of the country they were asked to promote.

The reply of the Governor-General was characteristic of the man. They wished to know something of Indo-China? They should have a very practical illustration. He would build an exhibition as an object lesson in French colonial enterprise. He at once formulated a scheme for an exposition of native products and colonial undertakings which would constitute a gigantic advertisement of French possessions in the Far East. This would inspire confidence in French minds which knew only Indo-China by name, and that very indistinctly, and would also illustrate convincingly to the natives the resources of France and her greatness.

To-day the Exposition at Hanoi is almost completed. In November, 1902, it will be opened. When the time draws near for Monsieur Doumer's departure for France, some one, in a moment of happy inspiration, suggested it might form a fitting farewell act if he were to be directly associated with the building before leaving. Consequently, on the 28th February, 1902, magnificent ceremonies were held in the Palais Central, a magnificent erection which will form the centre of the Exposition buildings, and which will ultimately be preserved as the headquarters of the French Institute for the study of the Philology and Archaeology of Eastern Asia.

The spectacle was one of magnificence never before seen in Hanoi, and was attended by the Emperor and Empress of Annam, Monsieur Doumer, General Dods, and other high officials. Monsieur Thomé, the able administrator of the Exposition, in welcoming Monsieur Doumer, on behalf of the colonists, pointed out their regret at his impending departure, after his having taken such an active part in the colony's affairs for the previous five years, and having by his energy and ability given the colony an impetus that would definitely guarantee its prosperity. They were as confident as he in the future of the colony, and would always realise that he would remain attached to it after having prepared the way for its advance.

"Flourishing in the interior," said Monsieur Thomé, "strong on the frontiers, this great colony, made up of numerous states, solidly and definitely united to continue that programme of progress to which you have again devoted the last few days you remain with us."

"I salute you, sir, the Governor-General, the first artisan of French Indo-China."

The Exposition buildings are situated within a few hundred yards of the new railway terminus of Hanoi. They stand in spacious grounds and are approached by a wide central avenue, which is traversed immediately in front of the gate by the Boulevard Gambetta at the end of which is the railway terminus.

I had the pleasure of visiting the Exposition buildings in April last, as a guest of Monsieur Thomé, the Administrator-in-Chief, under whose careful supervision they are rapidly being completed for occupation by the exhibitors.

Admission to the Exposition grounds is obtained through the main entrance on the Boulevard Gambetta, and a broad avenue leads up to the Palais Central. To the right are grouped the galleries and pavilions of the section allotted to the exhibits from France and her colonies. To the left are the pavilions for exhibits from French Indo-China; at the extremities of these two groups, and parallel with the Boulevard Gambetta, are sections set apart for exhibits from the countries of North and East Asia, comprising China, Japan and Corea to the right; and those of South and West Asia, comprising (Siam, Burma, Netherlands Indies, Straits Settlements, Philippines, Borneo, etc., to the left, at the extremity of the section Indo-Chinese.

The exhibits are, of course, to be arranged to produce the best decorative effect and to render their examination easy and attractive.

The Palais Central will receive, without distinction of country, the exhibits relating to archaeology, fine arts, science and instruction, agriculture, commerce, industry, mining and metallurgy. Thorough arrangements have been made for lighting the buildings by electricity.

The section for French Indo-China, which comprise articles from Tonkin, Laos, Annam, Cambodia and Kwangchow, whilst adjoining this to the left, and in front of the Palais Central will be a small lake, on which will be exhibited fishing implements, models of native boats, etc. The galleries of this section will be exclusively reserved for the prominent things of the colony, the merchants and manufacturers of Indo-China will have there a place reserved for all their products, industrial and mercantile, and those leading articles which they import. Thus the foreign visitor will be able to see before him the principal things which the colony consumes and produces.

At some distance in the rear of the Palais Central and built parallel to it, is the Gallery of Fine Arts, which is specially reserved for paintings. This is being directed and organised in France, under the Presidency of the Director of Fine Arts, Monsieur Roger Marx, the Inspector-general of the Museums of the Department, with Monsieur Taghi, Commissioner of the Exposition de Beaux Arts, as coadjutor, has the matter actively in hand and Monsieur Taghi will visit Hanoi to personally superintend the Fine Art gallery, and he will be assisted by two members of the French Society of Artists. The gallery promises to contain the finest collection of paintings ever seen in the Far East, and no less than 500 pictures have already

been promised. In addition to these will be the gardens with their choice and rare specimens of beautiful plants, pavilions for special exhibits, native and European restaurants, and cafes, two circuses, illuminations, captive balloons, the Théâtre Français, Annamite and Chinese theatres, concerts, evening aquatic fêtes, and numerous other attractions.

The exhibits are being divided into three groups with a subdivision of classes. The first group will comprise:

1. Archaeology, ancient art, ethnology, religions.
2. Paintings, sculpture, architecture.
3. Engraving, lithography, typography, photography, books.
4. Music and theatrical art.
5. Maps and plans.
6. Social economy and colonisation.
7. Medicine, surgery, hygiene, public health.

The second group will comprise, classes under the head of agriculture, commerce, industries, mines and metallurgy. The third group, civil engineering, public works, mechanics, electricity, methods of transport.

The exhibits will be judged by a Committee and medals and diplomas will be awarded, signed by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce of Indo-China and by the Commissaire-General of the Exposition. They will comprise this grand prize, gold medals, silver medals, bronze medals, honorable mention, and a commemorative medal will be given to all exhibitors. Special facilities of transport have been given to exhibitors, and printed rules and regulations are being circulated freely by the French Consulates throughout the Far East giving all information concerning the exhibition.

Everything possible has been done in advance by the colonists, the consuls in the East and the officials, to make the Exposition the great success it promises to be, and Monsieur Thomé, the Commissaire-General, has fulfilled his many functions with conspicuous ability. The money for the Exposition was provided for by the decree of the Government of Indo-China, dated Hanoi, 7th December, 1899, in which the funds were to be drawn from the contributions furnished by the budget-general and budgets local of Indo-China and the receipts realised by the Exposition.

The Exposition is being warmly supported throughout the Far East, in France and in the French colonies. At the time of my visit the Commissaire-General had received advice from the French Minister in Tokyo of 300 applications from Japanese for exhibits. From the Philippines 150 applications had been made, and in Madagascar a credit of 100,000 francs had been opened by General Galliéni, to permit of exhibits being sent, and a body of natives, under the direction of an architect who will be a commissioner-delegate, will arrive in Hanoi to take part. The Straits Settlements, Borneo and Sarawak, Siam and the Netherlands Indies have promised many important and interesting objects.

In France the scheme has been enthusiastically supported, and the Lyons Chamber of Commerce was the first to organise a special committee to promote it. Another committee was formed in Paris with similar objects, and numbers among its members such public men as M. le Maréchal de Villers, Armand, Bonaparte, Bourde, Briere, Gauthier, Collin, Delvaud, Cousin, Hector, Jouanin, Charles Lemire, Pivier, Piquet, Rouve, and Vial. Among the merchants and manufacturers on the Committee are MM. Ancelet, the president of the French Committee for Foreign Expositions; Arin, the important silk manufacturer of Lyons, and councillor of Commerce of the Interior of France; Bellan, maker of embroideries; Chabrière, president of the Comité for Silk at the Paris Exposition; David-Mennet, president of the General Association of Commerce and Industry; MM. Emile Dupont, Engely, Dolanay-Bellecille, Edouard Fouré, Lepage, the well-known armorer, president of the Jury of the Section of Arms of the Paris Exposition, Houtin Fontaines, Honou, Maguin, Lyon, Pleyel Wolf, Pinard, Sandoz, Rodol de Bordeaux, Vauzy president of the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine.

The work of grouping and classing the exhibits from France has been done in the Colonial office, under the able direction of M. Ancelet.

Among the numerous French firms who are sending exhibits appear such well known institutions as Le Creusot, Fives-Lille, Châtillon-Commentry, les Forges d'Alais, Lazare Weiller, de Havre, la Compagnie des constructions aéronautiques, Maquart et Cie de Fourchambault, les Forges de Mohon, les ciments de Boulogne-sur-Mer, la Chambre syndicale de l'acetylene, la Société industrielle de Chaudronnerie, la Société des Usines du Rhône, la Société de Saint-Gobain, Domange Seillons Courroies, Comptoir du Congo occidental, Institut colonial de Marseille (Docteur Hecker), Bessière Boiteux frères (Besançon), Société carbonique lyonnaise, Doré et Cie à Troyes, Société pour la défense du commerce de Marseille, Outremor-Guimont (Lyon), Société d'agriculture et d'acclimatation du Var, Consul de la République argentine à Dunkerque, Sylvestre (matériel d'incendie), Vilmorin-Andrieux, Ch. Delagrave, éditeur, Comité républicain du commerce et de l'industrie, etc.

Whilst the Commissaire-General and the local and metropolitan committees have been leaving nothing undone to guarantee the success of the Exposition in this matter of equipment and organisation, the facilities for foreign visitors have not been forgotten. The Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes and others have arranged to support the Exposition by conveying the exhibits at specially reduced rates, and have also decided to grant special passenger fares.

From Singapore visitors will travel by the excellent mail steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes to Saigon and then re-embark for Haiphong.

From Hongkong visitors may travel by the steamers of the Compagnie de Navigation Tonkinoise (A. R. Marty), calling at Kwangchow, Heihoi and Pakhoi, to Haiphong, if the s.s. *Hue* be taken, which is the best steamer of the fleet, the voyage occupying about four days. The other steamers are the *Hanoi*, *Haiphong* and *Huân*, which have passenger accommodation and do the journey in less time, as they do not call at so many ports as the *Hue*. Messrs. J. E. & Co. also run a regular service of half a dozen steamers between Hongkong and Haiphong.

The passenger rates between Hongkong and Haiphong are \$45 single fare, \$70 return fare available for two months, but these rates will not be reduced.

On arrival at Haiphong, passage is taken in one of the fleet of river steamers of the Compagnie Fluviale du Tonkin (Messrs. Marty and d'Abadie). These steamers leave Haiphong on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p.m. and arrive at Hanoi the next morning. Cabins must be booked in advance otherwise the passenger may have to sleep on deck or in the saloon. The fare is \$8, which includes a couch in the saloon at night (or \$1 for a berth in the cabin) also two meals on board.

It is better for the passenger to break his journey at Dapcan, which is reached at between 5 and 9 a.m. and there is a daily service of steamers between Haiphong and Dapcan. The passage costs \$7 including a couch in the saloon. On disembarking at Dapcan, the railway station adjoins the jetty, the passenger can take the train at 7 a.m. and arrive in Hanoi in two hours, the fare being \$1.90 first class.

By the time the Exposition is opened, however, the new railway between Haiphong and Hanoi should be working, and the visitor will be able to reach the capital from Haiphong in five hours, thus saving the discomfort of a night on the small steamer.

On arrival at Hanoi numerous hotels will be found, the most important being the Hotel Métropole-Hanoi Hotel, Hotel du Lac, Hotel de la Paix, Hotel Dames, Hotel Birot, and as several of these are equal if not superior in cuisine and domestic arrangements to many others in the Far East, the visitor may depend on being comfortable. The charges are moderate, and are much less than in Hongkong.

From Hanoi the visitor may take the train to Langson and Dong-lang on the Chinese frontier, the fare being \$10.50, and the meals on the train costing \$1.50 each. Special trips are being arranged at moderate rates to interior places of interest and also to the beautiful bay of Aolong, which in picturesqueness and beauty is claimed to surpass even the inland sea of Japan.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE "FOREIGN COMMUNITY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Re the Chinese and the Public Health. Sir, Bill I notice that some words have been left out in my correspondence which you have so kindly allowed to be inserted in this morning's issue. In the paragraph under the subject matter of "Sections 181 and 182, &c.," This class of buildings will not be re-erected (unless with, &c.) should be "This class of buildings will not be allowed to be re-erected (unless with, &c.)."

As this omission conveys a very different meaning I should feel obliged if you would rectify the error in your next issue.—Yours, etc.

AHMED RUMJAHN

[The amended paragraph is as follows:—Sections 181 and 182 deal with buildings fronting streets less than 15 feet in width, and those built over the entrance of streets. This class of buildings will not be allowed to be re-erected (unless with the consent of the Governor in Council). No compensation is offered to the owners for the enforcement of these regulations. Fancy the loss. If any of these buildings are, to-day, insanitary, should they be allowed to stand any longer?]

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, 1st July.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).

AT ABOUT five o'clock yesterday morning Sergeant Jones, Royal Wiltshire Fusiliers, found a punkah coolie on the verandah of the married quarters, A and B blocks, Queen's Road East. The boy immediately bolted, and was pursued and caught by the sergeant, who gave him in charge for trespassing.

The defendant, who said he was hungry and wanted something to eat, had in his possession the ticket given to punkah coolies in military service, on the production of which they are allowed to pass, by the sentries. He was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

ANOTHER TRESPASSER. Ip Muk, a barber, was arrested by P.C. Clydes for trespassing in the backyard of the Central Police Station, and fined \$5 or 14 days. The defendant paid the fine.

DESTITUTE. James McInnes, a Scotch engineer put in employment, was quite destitute when arrested yesterday by P.C. Ross, who found him loitering in the vicinity of the Hongkong Hotel; McInnes had only one cent in his pocket, and confessed that he had no present means of support.

His Worship sent him to the house of detention.

James Brodie, another Scotch engineer, was fined \$2 for being drunk and incapable in the public street yesterday morning.

RECOVERING FROM NARROWNESS. Li Shing, a coolie, was banished from the Colony some time ago, but the desire to revisit old haunts proved too strong, and he returned. A look-out with a good memory for faces recognised him, however, and conducted him to one old haunt, the Police Court, whence he was transferred to yet another for a year, with hard labour.

CHINESE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

HON. F. R. MAY APPOINTED RECTOR. A combined meeting of the General Council and students of the Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese was held at noon yesterday in the Legislative Council Chamber for the purpose of electing a Rector in succession to the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G., on his transference to Weihaiwei as High Commissioner of that possession. H.E. the Officer-Administering the Government presided, and those present besides many Chinese gentlemen, consisted of the College men Dr. Clark (Dean), Dr. Thomson (Hon. Secretary), Dr. E. M. Gibson, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Dr. Pearce, Dr. Harston, Dr. Berringer, Mr. E. H. Sharp, Mr. F. Brown, Mr. D. Wood, and Mr. W. J. Tatcher.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Gentlemen, The business for which this meeting has been called, as I daresay you all know, is to elect a Rector in succession to Mr. Stewart Lockhart, who has left the Colony. I leave it to others to move the business in the ordinary way.

Dr. Clark—Your Excellency and gentlemen, I have very much pleasure in proposing Mr. Francis Henry May as Rector of our College in succession to Mr. Stewart Lockhart, who, as your Excellency has said, has left the Colony. It needs no words of mine to persuade you of the qualifications of Mr. May for such an office as this. The office is one which has been held by several distinguished predecessors, each of whom has in turn maintained the dignity and the importance of the College, and I feel sure that Mr. May will equally succeed in maintaining that dignity and in furthering our interests and the interests of the Colony generally. The College owes a very deep debt of gratitude to Mr. May for the very great interest which he took in our welfare when he was Acting Colonial Secretary—an interest which resulted in very material and substantial advantages to the College. I feel, sir, that the very little I can say will not be needed, but I should just like to add that I feel sure the interests and welfare of this Colony are very closely bound up in the welfare of the College. We have in this Colony a peculiar population, a population the bulk of which is not actually in contact with the rulers of the Colony, owing no doubt largely to the fact that we are in the confines of one of the vastest empires in the world—the Empire of China, and that our intercourse with China is so great that the number of strangers coming into our midst every day is so very numerous that the bulk of the population who reside here know neither our rules nor our wishes, nor in fact our system of Government; and I feel sure that to a large extent, particularly in the matter of sanitation in the Colony, we must look to these qualified students of our College—men who go forth filled with the ideas which are taught them in our College—men who go forth as missionaries in the true sense of the word, to spread the knowledge of Western science and Western medicine among their fellow countrymen in this Colony. (Applause.) The Government of this Colony would, I am sure, be wise to use every endeavour to retain these men in this Colony for that most important work. With these few words, sir, I beg to propose the appointment of Mr. May as Rector of the College. (Applause.)

Mr. Ho Kai—Your Excellency and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in seconding, in the name of the students, the election of Mr. May as Rector of our College. No man is held in higher esteem amongst the Chinese community than Mr. May is, and it will give the great satisfaction to have at the head of the College one in whom they have such complete confidence and esteem. (Applause.)

HIS EXCELLENCY—Gentlemen, You have heard the proposition. These in favour of it will kindly signify their approval by holding up their hands.

The appointment of Mr. May was agreed to with unanimity.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Well, gentlemen, I think the best way would be to inform Mr. May of the great honour that has been paid him.

The new Rector having been summoned, HIS EXCELLENCY continued—Mr. May, I have great pleasure in informing you that this meeting has unanimously elected you to be their Rector. I felt it was only right that you should be sent for at once and informed of the honour that has been shown you. (Applause.)

Mr. May—Your Excellency and gentlemen, I feel deeply the honour you have conferred upon me in electing me Rector of the Chinese College of Medicine in succession to so many able and distinguished Government officials who have served before me in that position. I have had no direct connection with the College hitherto, but I have had a great deal to do with it officially in my capacity as Acting Colonial Secretary and recently as Colonial Secretary. I appreciate the difficulties that stand in the way of the College, and I also appreciate very much the power that lies in it for the good of the Colony and for the good of science here generally, and I feel under a great deal of anxiety to overcome the difficulties of the College of Medicine. (Applause.)

Dr. Ho Kai—Your Excellency and gentlemen, Before we separate I wish to propose you a cordial vote of thanks to our Chairman, H.E. Major-General Gascoigne. This is the second occasion within a short space of time that His Excellency has been kind enough to come amongst us and take a prominent part in the proceedings of our institution. Considering that he is now holding a civil office, his time is very much occupied, and he has been so busy with his public duties and occupied by public duties, and I think it is extremely kind indeed of him to have given us the honour of his presence to-day. Our gratitude to him is very much deeper because we know that notwithstanding the pressure of business his great interest in our institution has induced him to spare some of his valuable time and to preside over us. Therefore, gentlemen, I am sure you will agree with me that we ought to accord His Excellency our most hearty thanks, and I know you will receive this vote with acclamation.

The prolonged applause which followed marked the cordiality of the vote of thanks, and when it had subsided HIS EXCELLENCY said—Gentlemen, I have to thank you with all my heart for the kind way in which you have received the very kind words Dr. Ho Kai has spoken about me. I can most truthfully say that whatever my shortcomings are—and they are many—yet it is the utmost pride and the utmost pleasure to me to be of any service possibly to the Colony, which I may fairly say that I love, when I receive the utmost kindness and the utmost consideration, and in which, the longer I stay in it, the more I appreciate the greatness it will eventually rise to. Therefore, if in any way I am able to do any little service towards the Colony, I can say it is done with the utmost pleasure to me. I beg to thank you all. (Applause.) This terminated the proceedings.

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WE HAVE AN ESTABLISHMENT SOLELY DEVOTED TO EXECUTING WORK FOR AMATEURS. AND WE HAVE LARGER AND BETTER FACILITIES FOR DEVELOPING AND PRINTING THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE COLONY.

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17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FEW DOORS EAST OF HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1902.

THE BEACH HOTEL CO.

CHEFOO.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL IS BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED IN THE BEACH AND COMMANDS EXTENSIVE VIEWS ON ALL SIDES OF THE SEA AND MOUNTAIN SCENERY. FOR WHICH CHEFOO IS FAMOUS. IT IS NOW UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT, HAS BEEN RECENTLY REARRANGED AND REFURNISHED AND IS SECOND TO NONE IN COMFORT.

GAS LIGHTING THROUGHOUT.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS.

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TENNIS AND BATHING.

R. PEREZ, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE No. 6.

SARTOR RESARTUS.

The Wuchang correspondent of the N. C. Daily News wrote on the 17th June—

We have had an amusing incident in our city annals over a question of colours. Those who have seen the assortment of colours that adorn the retinas of an official might think that it would be impossible to think of anything that a Chinese servant would object to wear. As far as coats are concerned, I do not know where a line could be drawn; but in trousers the boundary is clearly marked—the Chinese "Tommy" or "Bobby" leaves his wife in undisputed possession of red trousers. Somebody who has something to do with our new police force overlooked the fact. Who knew that somebody, I do not know, but a glance at the costume that has been devised for the police would quite suffice to clear the English chief of having any say in the matter. The dress seems to have been devised on the same lines that have ruled Chinese watchmen and caused them to wear a yellow to run by the use of a clapper or gong. What the noise has done at night time a brilliant combination of red and green and white and black and blue seems to have been left upon to do by day. The hat is adorned with a tawdry bit of gilt like a nosegay at home, and is topped with a nosegay of blue wool work like a baby's hat that one sees out here. The coat is of red hunting edged with green, and bearing a plain white square of calico, some seven or eight inches broad with the policeman's number in unadorned black. The trousers are, or rather were, of plain red hunting. The effect on the police of the first sight of the new garments was marked. At first it seemed that there would be a strike. One thing, however, has saved us from this calamity. The colour is not fast. On the 1st of the 5th month when the new garments were donned, not one per cent. of the trousers matched the coats in colour. Some had washed the offending garments in purely Chinese style, others had tried "Sunlight," yet others had boiled their breeks with soda. The result was a steady in reds step by step. From the tops to the palest blushing khaki.

THE NATIONAL SCOUTS.

In this country much curiosity has been shown as to the real nationality of the "National Scouts" now fighting with the British regulars. Some persons, who know nothing about the matter, have denied that the National Scouts are Boers who at one time fought against us, and I have received letters to this effect from correspondents. It has been assumed that either the Boers in the corps of National Scouts are traitors, or that they have become so enamoured of the justice and generosity of the British, that they are willing to throw in their lot with us, and to shoot down their former comrades. I do not suppose (says a writer in the *New York Military Record*) that this sort of conversion is evident that even pro-Boers do not understand the character of the Boers, if two thousand of them are now fighting on our side. An explanation is given by the *Times* correspondent which throws a new light upon the conduct of these Scouts. They are not traitors to their countrymen in the ordinary sense of the word, and they have not joined the British merely because they put faith in us. It appears that patriotism

to the Boer does not extend beyond his faith. His country is nothing. His faith is all he cherishes, all he will fight for. His instinct prompts him to tolerate no neighbour's house within sight of his own, and all his interests are centred upon his homestead. He fought to defend that, and cared little what happened after it was lost to him. The National Scouts, it would appear, still have their farms, and they are only fighting to prevent their former comrades from raiding and destroying them. The British are ready to protect these men's farms, and they have only to fear raids. The burglar corps originally sprang into existence for local work, but it increased gradually, and now numbers two thousand.

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"DRY IMPERIAL"

CHAMPAGNE

PER 1 DOZEN BOTTLES ... \$54.
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BRANDY

PER DOZEN ... \$30

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OREGON LUMBER.

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NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST

A T Plantation Road Station, a JAPAN-ESSE DOG, with engraved copper plate bearing the words: "Mogai, Anjou, Reward, FRENCH GUNBOAT 'AROUS', Kowloon Rocks.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1902. [1833]

NOTICE

WE have this Day been appointed AGENTS of the MANCHESTER ASSURANCE COMPANY, and are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates.

ALEX. ROSS & CO. [1820]

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

WANTED

A CHINESE CLERK who is thoroughly conversant with English. Must write a good hand. Address in own handwriting, stating salary expected and naming references.

P. O. BOX 117. [1826]

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1902.

NOTICE

THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING IN CHINA is desirous of engaging a Competent ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN for service in Hongkong. Terms of employment can be ascertained on application to the COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER, Headquarters Office.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1830]

FURNISHED BEDROOM TO LET. With or without BOARD. Suitable for Single Person or Married Couple. Very healthy and pleasant surroundings.

V. R. [1828]

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1902.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, the 5th JULY, 1902, at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOM, Duddell Street, A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

(Removed to Sales Rooms for convenience of Sale.)

Full Particulars in Catalogue. On View from Friday, the 4th July.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

GEORGE P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. [1834]

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1902.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES." Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 3rd inst., at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO., General Managers. [1831]

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1902.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN." Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 4th inst., at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO., General Managers. [1832]

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBORO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENROY" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at the risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 7th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Co. within ten days after the steamer's arrival, after which no claims will be recognized.

MCGREGOR BROS. & CO. [1826]

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAMBA MARU" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at the risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Options Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day, 1st inst.

Goods not cleared by the 8th inst., will be subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and notice of same sent to this Office before the 11th inst., or claims in connection therewith will not be recognized.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. [1827]

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 3rd JULY, at 11 A.M., at their SALES ROOMS, 20, Des Vaux Road, A LARGE QUANTITY OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOS, Consisting of—

TEA SETS, TOILET SETS, VASES, ORNAMENTS, FLOWER POTS, CURIOS, &c., &c.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. [1803]

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

SATURDAY, the 5th JULY, at 12.30 P.M., at Queen's Statue Wharf, THE Steam-Launch.

"CHOY PO." Built of teakwood, in good condition and working order.

Length ... 62 feet.

Breadth ... 11 feet.

Depth ... 5 feet 9 inches.

For further Particulars, apply to the Auctioneers.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. [1804]

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE TEBRAU PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held in the COMPANY'S OFFICES, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central, on MONDAY, 7th JULY, 1902, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the period ending 30th April, 1902.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th June to the 14th July, inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. [1781]

Hongkong, 20th June, 1902.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 8th JULY, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1902, and electing Directors and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th instant to the 8th prox., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. [1702]

Hongkong, 20th June, 1902.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

J. B. WHITE & BROS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG.—ALEX. ROSS & CO. [1639]

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP.

ALL Claims against the above Hotel must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 2nd day of July, 1902; no claims received after that date will be recognized. And all Accounts due to the above Hotel must be settled on or before the 2nd day of July, 1902.

A. HARPER, Proprietor. [1706]

Hongkong, 21st June, 1902.

THE WORKS are well equipped with the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS and can execute any kind of work in SHIPBUILDING and MARINE ENGINEERING as well as in REPAIRING OF SHIPS.

THE COMPANY has a SALVAGE STEAMER, 712 TONS GROSS, FITTED WITH POWERFUL SALVAGE PLANT READY AT SHORT NOTICE. [1534]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

DEALERS IN JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, SILKS, IVORY WARE, EMBROIDERY, AND CHINESE CURIOS.

Wholesale and Retail. Prices very moderate.

No. 30, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Opposite Messrs. C. J. GARR & Co.)

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1902. [165]

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Hongkong, 2nd June, 1902. [165]

INTIMATIONS

GOVERNMENT GENERAL OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

THE HANOI EXPOSITION

WILL BE OPENED ON 3rd NOVEMBER, 1902.

The Exposition, which is situated close to the Railway Terminus at Hanoi, will comprise a GRAND PALACE and MAGNIFICENT BUILDINGS, containing Artistic, Commercial, Agricultural, and Industrial Productions of the greatest variety from France and her Colonies (1st section); French Indo-China (2nd section); and the countries of the Far East—China, Japan, Philippines, Siam, Netherlands India, British India, Straits Settlements, Burma, &c. (3rd section).

The WEATHER in TONKIN during the months of November, December, January, and February, is mild and invigorating and may be compared to a winter at Nice.

THE GALLERY OF FINE ARTS will contain more than 500 Pictures, and will be organized under the Direction of the Inspection-General of Fine Arts of Paris.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS by Railways and Steamers to the chief Places of Interest in Indo-China (Cochin-China, Tonkin, Laos, Cambodia, Annam) will be organized at reasonable prices.

ATTRACTIONS OF ALL KINDS: Military Bands, Theatres, Circuses, Concerts, Aquatic Sports, Balloon Ascensions, Fireworks, &c., will be provided.

REDUCED PRICES will be charged by all Steamship Lines running to Haiphong, from whence Hanoi may be reached in a few hours by Railway or Steamer.

NUMEROUS First-Class HOTELS and CAFES assure every accommodation to visitors at moderate prices.

For FURTHER INFORMATION apply to the French Consulates in the Far East.

P. THOMÉ, Commissaire-Général de l'Exposition de Hanoi. [1800]

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

NOTICE.

The YUEN HING CHEUNG Firm carrying on business at Mongkok Road, Yau-mai, in the Colony of Hongkong, as Engineers.

THE Business of the YUEN HING CHEUNG Firm, which is carried on at Mongkok Road, Yau-mai, in the Colony of Hongkong, is being wound up. All persons having Claims against the above-named YUEN HING CHEUNG Firm are requested to send a statement of their Claims to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of July, 1902.

Dated this 1st July, 1902.

MOUNSEY & BRUTTON, Solicitors. [1811]

No. 39 & 41, Des Vaux Road.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following Regulations have been approved by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for the payment of the amounts of British private claims allowed by the Claims Commissioner.

Claims are divided into—

(A) Death claims, and private claims allowed at and under £100 sterling.

(B) Private claims allowed over £100 sterling.

Claimants under the first class, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, will be entitled to payment of the full amount allowed, from the first instalment of the British General Indemnity due from the Chinese Government on the 1st of July next.

Claimants of the second class are given the following option:—

(1) Payment by Imperial Chinese Government 4 per cent. sterling bonds at par, redeemable by sinking-fund within a period of 30 years from the date of July, 1902. The bonds will be payable half-yearly, and they will be deliverable in exchange for a discharge in full for the amount of claim allowed.

(2) Payment by Certificates bearing no interest, for the amount allowed, which will be given in exchange for a discharge in full of the claim. These Certificates will be payable by instalments, from the service of the British General Indemnity on and when received from the Chinese Government, subject to the prior payment of claims under Class (A) and of the service of bonds which may be taken in payment of private claims under Option (1). Due notice of such payments will be given in the London Times and in the local Press of Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin, and the corresponding coupon attached to the certificate will then become payable at the office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31 Lombard Street, London, for the amount of instalment advertised. The coupons will be negotiable at the branches and agencies of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hongkong and China. It is calculated that, under the conditions of the General Indemnity, it should be possible to extinguish the claims of not less than 10 per cent. of the first of which will become due in the month of July, 1902.

British subjects, being claimants under class (B), or their representatives, whose claims have been allowed by the Claims Commissioner, are requested to communicate in writing with the undersigned at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, not later than the 20th of July next, stating the option they desire to exercise with regard to payment by bonds or Certificates.

E. G. HILLIER, British Delegate. [1784]

Peking, 12th June, 1902.

CHEONG LEE & CO.

FURNITURE STORE.

Established over 20 Years.

IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS, and Dealers in Furniture, Blackwood, Jewellery, Curies, Cutlery, Electro-Plate, and Glassware. Dining-room and other Furniture on Hire, &c. For the HIGHEST GRADE, BEST and CHEAPEST ROAD CENTRAL.

Right opposite Robinson Piano Co. Hongkong, 20th November, 1901. [581]

SUN SOY LUNG & CO.

PRESERVERS of GINGER and all kinds of FRUITS. Export Orders promptly attended to.

No. 12, DES VEAUX ROAD WEST. Hongkong, 25th June, 1902. [1763]

TO LET.

NO. 3, QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Apply to—G. C. ANDERSON, 4, Pedder Street (Ground Floor). Hongkong, 13th March, 1902. [800]

TO LET.

GODOWNS at WANCHAI, suitable for Storage of Yarn.

Apply to—EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary, The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd. Hongkong, 13th May, 1902. [1378]

TO LET.

A SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW on Mount Gough, having a view of the Harbour.

For Particulars, apply to—DENNIS & BOWLEY, Solicitors, Supreme Court House. Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1813]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 13, GAGE STREET. Six Rooms.

Apply to—E. A. DE CARVALHO, C. F. DE CARVALHO. Hongkong, 2nd May, 1902. [1277]

TO LET.

"BISNEY VILLA." POPULUM, Immediate Possession.

Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS. Hongkong, 24th March, 1902. [68]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—G. GIRAUD. Hongkong, 3rd January, 1902. [1800]

TO LET.

NO. 3, "MAGDALEN TERRACE," MAGDALEN GATE.

Apply to—SPANISH PROCURATION. Hongkong, 1st April, 1902. [877]

TO LET.

OFFICES in GROUND FLOOR of DES VEAUX ROAD and 100 HOUSE STREET.

For Particulars, apply to—THE MEDICAL HALL. Hongkong, 10th March, 1902. [755]

TO LET.

A NEW EUROPEAN HOUSE situated on the North Spur of Morrison Hill. It has a splendid view, and enjoys the full benefit of the south-west monsoon.

For Particulars apply to—W. LYSAGHT, 151, Wanchai Road. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1902. [1555]

TO LET.

NOS. 6, 8, 10 and 12, CASTLE ROAD; NOS. 7, 9, 11 and 13, REYMOUR ROAD. Immediate Possession.

Apply to—WO KEE & CO. No. 238, Des Vaux Road Central. Hongkong, 30th June, 1902. [1778]

TO LET.

GODOWNS at BOWRINGTON. Cheap Rental.

Apply to—AHMET RUMJAHN. Hongkong, 11th January, 1902. [215]

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TO LET.

13 EUROPEAN HOUSES: Nos. 20, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 40, 44, 46, 48, 50, and 56, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND AND LOAN COMPANY, LTD., No. 8, Queen's Road West. Hongkong, 30th April, 1902. [1259]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Nos. 5, 18, 20 and 21, BELLEVUE TERRACE. AT PEAK, No. 4, CAMERON VILLAS, Unfurnished, and "THE EYE," Furnished, from 1st August.

For all Particulars, apply to—TURNER & CO. Hongkong, 25th June, 1902. [1756]

TO LET.

NO. 11, MACDONNELL ROAD.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

HOUSES at CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the Polo Ground.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE, GODOWNS at BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 15th June, 1902. [71]

TO LET.

"TANG YUEN," MACDONNELL ROAD, BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

Apply to—MRS. GILL AND SONS, 21, CAINE ROAD. Hongkong, 4th April, 1902. [1025]

TO LET.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board.

Apply to Mrs. MATHER, 2, Pedder's Hill. Hongkong, 1st January, 1902. [182]

TO LET.

DAVID CORSE & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX RELIANCE CROWN TARPULING ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO. Sole Agents. [228]

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DAVID CORSE & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX RELIANCE CROWN TARPULING ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO

VESSELS ON THE BERTH
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OUTWARDS.		
FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ULYSSES"	On 5th July
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TELEMACHUS"	On 11th July
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	On 17th July
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PYRRHUS"	On 23rd July
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 29th July
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 31st July
HOMWARDS.		
TO	STEAMERS	DATE
LONDON	"STENTOR"	On 3rd July
LONDON	"ALCINOUS"	On 10th July
LONDON	"SARPEDON"	On 22nd July
LONDON	"ULYSSES"	On 28th July
LONDON and ANTWERP	"TELEMACHUS"	On 19th Aug.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"IDOMENEUS"	On 13th July
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"TYDEUS"	On 20th Aug.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1902.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"WHAMPOA"	On 4th July
TIENSIN	"KWEIYANG"	On 8th July
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY		
ISLAND COOKTOWN, CAIRNS,		
TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE,		
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE and		
ADELAIDE	"TAIYUEN"	On 26th July

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TAMSAI VIA SWATOW	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 6th
TAMSAI VIA SWATOW	"DAIJI MARU"	SUNDAY, 13th
FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW	"ANTING MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 2nd
ANPING VIA SWATOW	"MAIDZUKU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 9th

The Co's new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a fully qualified doctor is carried.

All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co's Pontoon at the Customs water-front premises at Tamai to land all passengers and cargo.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to—

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1902.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BENEDICT" will be despatched as above on or about the 15th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1902.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BENEDI" will be despatched as above on or about the 15th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1902.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AIRLIE" will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 17th July, at 10 a.m.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from Australia are available for return by the Steamers of the China Navigation Company and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.'S NEW YORK LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"ASAMA" will be despatched for the above port on or about the 15th August.

For Freight, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ADOLPH OBIG, Amr. barque, S. Amesbury.

EVIE J. RAY, American barque, Keston.

Sander, Wieler & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1, Am. British Barque
"COMET"
Captain Davis, is now loading for the above port and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1902.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA,
(ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG AND MANILA.

THE Company's well-known Steamship
"ROSETTA MARU"
3,876 Tons.

Captain Tate, will be despatched for MANILA on 30th June.

Magnificent Accommodation. Comfortable Cabins. Excellent Table. Unrivalled Speed. Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street,
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1902.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "GLENOR"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-
HAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND SHANGHAI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1902.

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "HEATHBURN."
FROM NEW YORK, STRAITS AND MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 10th July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th July, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"PEKIN."

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that the above-named vessel are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From Persian Gulf, &c. as Pachaumb.

Goods not cleared by the 7th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival, after which no claims will be recognized.

R. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENGLOBE"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 7th July will be subject to rent.

GLASGOW, British steamer, 1,834, Bainbridge.

June 29, Chinese.

Glenloch, British steamer, 2,399, Warner, June 25, 1894.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Glenroy, British steamer, 3,141, Selby, July 1, 1894.

McGregor Bros & Gow.

Gloucester City, British steamer, 1,409, Nilsen, June 24, 1894.

Dodwell & Co., Limited.

Hailan, French steamer, 377, Andersen, July 1, 1894.

A. R. Marty.

Hailan, Dutch steamer, 1,070, Kijn, June 30, 1894.

Santhol, Karberg & Co.

Hailan, British steamer, 1,856, Wilde, June 26, 1894.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hailan, French steamer, 742, Merless, July 1, 1894.

A. R. Marty.

Hans Menzoll, German steamer, 1,687, Auer, June 27, 1894.

E. A. Trading Co.

Heathburn, British steamer, 2,740, Keth, June 30, 1894.

Dodwell & Co., Limited.

Heathburn, British steamer, 2,438, Robertson, June 24, 1894.

2nd Order.

Independent, German steamer, 871, Ziegler, July 1, 1894.

Sander, Wieler & Co.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 4,404, Kori, June 30, 1894.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Keongwai, German steamer, 1,115, Leuss, June 29, 1894.

Melchers & Co.

Kiangsi, Amr. str., 1,347, Brissander, July 1, 1894.

Chinese.

Kong Beng, Ger. str., 865, Ziegenbein, June 30, 1894.

Butterfield & Swire.

Kweiyang, British str., 1,062, Hooker, July 1, 1894.

Butterfield & Swire.

Laisang, British str., 2,225, Payne, June 27, 1894.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Le Port, British str., 1,582, Westerton, June 10, 1894.

Order.

Lisa, Swedish steamer, 998, Hornblad, June 12, 1894.

2nd Order.

Loungmoon, Ger. str., 1,245, Drews, June 26, 1894.

Siemens & Co.

Lobosk, Ger. str., 1,020, Mollermann, July 1, 1894.

Butterfield & Swire.

Mercedes, British str., 2,063, Carter, June 3, 1894.

Verment.

Mongkut, German str., 859, Gotsche, June 25, 1894.

Mandy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 260 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Hardy, en route Weihaiwei.

Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 260 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., at Weihaiwei.

Humber, storeship, 1,640 tons, Comdr. H. J. Davison, at Weihaiwei.

Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 280 tons, 6 guns, 3,000 h.p., in reserve, at Hongkong.

Kinsha, river gunboat, 331 tons, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Powell, on the Yangtze.

Moore, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, at Hongkong.

Mutine, sloop, 980 tons, 10 guns, Comdr. C. W. M. Plenderleath at Swatow.

Ocean, battleship, 12,500 tons, 16 guns, 13,500 h.p., Captain Richard W. White, at Weihaiwei.

Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 350 tons, Lieut. Comdr. Kaye, at Hongkong.

Phoenix, sloop, 1,015 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 h.p., Comdr. W. H. Nicholson, at Shanghai.

Pique, cruiser, 3,600 tons, 8 guns, 7,000 h.p., Capt. H. C. Reynolds, at Shanghai.

Rambler, surveying ship, 583 tons, Capt. Morris H. Smyth, at Hongkong.

Rinaldo, sloop, 980 tons, Comdr. D. St. Aubyn, at Hongkong.

Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Geoffrey G. Webster, on West River.

Rosario, sloop, 980 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 h.p., Comdr. A. W. Hamilton, at Swatow.

Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Carr, at Hongkong.

Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. W. Dalgety, at Ichang.

Swift, gun-vessel, 756 tons, 6 guns, 870 h.p., in reserve, at Hongkong.

Taku, torpedo-boat destroyer, 250 tons, 6 guns, 5,000 h.p., in reserve, at Hongkong.

Talbot, cruiser, 5,600 tons, 11 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. F. G. Stopford, at Kobe.

Tamar, receiving ship, 4,600 tons, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis Powell, C.B., at Hongkong.

Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, at Hongkong.

Terrible, 1st class cruiser, 14,200 tons, 30 guns, Capt. Percy M. Scott, C.B., at Hongkong.

Tweed, gunboat, 362 tons, 3 guns, 200 h.p., in reserve, at Hongkong.

Vestal, sloop, 980 tons, 10 guns, 1,400 h.p., Capt. Frank H. Leyton, at Swatow.

Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. W. O. Lyne, at Chifu.

Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 330 tons, 6 guns, 5,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Mackenzie, at Shanghai.

Wivern, coast defence ship, armoured, 2,750 tons, 4 guns, 1,000 h.p., in reserve, at Hongkong.

Woodlark, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Hillman, at Ichang.

Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. W. R. Watson, at Hankow.

THE JAPANESE SQUADRON IN THE FAR EAST.

Adzuma, cruiser, at Sasebo.

Akagi, gunboat, 620 tons, 10 guns, 700 h.p., at Shanghai.

Akashi, protected cruiser, 1st class, 28,000 tons, 30 guns, 8,500 h.p., at Amoy.

Akikabuma, protected cruiser, 1st class, at Manila.

Amagi, sloop, 1,030 tons, 13 guns, 720 h.p., at Yokosuka.

Asahi, 1st class battleship, 15,443 tons, 15,000 h.p., 18 guns, at Yokohama.

Atago, gunboat, 620 tons, 10 guns, 700 h.p., at Shanghai.

Chitose, Japanese cruiser, 1,250 tons, 6 guns, Comdr. M. Shiga, at Formosa.

Chin Chai, gunboat, 400 tons, 3 guns, 475 h.p., Chinese, gunboat, 400 tons, 3 guns, 475 h.p., Chin Hoku, gunboat, 400 tons, 3 guns, 475 h.p., Chin Fui, gunboat, 500 tons, 3 guns, 450 h.p., Chinto, gunboat, 490 tons, 5 guns, 475 h.p., Chinyen, 2nd class battleship, 7,335 tons, 22 guns, 6,200 h.p., at Yokosuka.

Chiochi, gunboat, 650 tons, 10 guns, 700 h.p., at Taku.

Chitose, protected cruiser, 1st class, 4,978 tons, 30 guns, 15,500 h.p., at Yokohama.

Chiyoda, protected cruiser, 1st class, 2,450 tons, 27 guns, 5,400 h.p., at Kure.

Fuji, 1st class battleship, 12,637 tons, 38 guns, 14,000 h.p., at Yokohama.

Hashidate, 1st class coast defence ship, 4,277 tons, 35 guns, 5,400 h.p., at Yokosuka.

Hatsuse, 1st class battleship, at Yokohama.

Hayi, 2nd class coast defence ship, 2,600 tons, 15 guns, 2,400 h.p., at Kure.

